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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/512,810	02/25/2000	Arthur A. Branstrom	182.0001	7530

27370 7590 07/14/2004

OFFICE OF THE STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATE  
U.S. ARMY MEDICAL RESEARCH AND MATERIEL COMMAND  
ATTN: MCMR-JA (MS. ELIZABETH ARWINE)  
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FORT DETRICK, MD 21702-5012

EXAMINER

KETTER, JAMES S

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

1636

13

DATE MAILED: 07/14/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/512,810

Applicant(s)

BRANSTROM ET AL.

Examiner

James S. Ketter

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 December 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 34,35,37,39 and 45-59 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 34,35,37,39 and 53-59 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 45-52 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

## Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

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A review of the application file shows that the Office Action mailed 20 September 2001, Paper No. 8, indicated on the PTO-326 form that a number of claims that had actually been cancelled were allowed. The delay in noting this error is regretted. The PTO-326 form in this instance had been prepared by the clerical staff (during a pilot program which temporarily reorganized their duties), after the Office Action had been reviewed and signed by the Primary Examiner; hence, there was no authoritative review of the PTO-326 form. The subsequent suspensions of prosecution did not involve a full examination on the merits, and hence, no review of this PTO-326. As can be seen in the present PTO-326, attached, the claims erroneously noted as allowed, but which are actually canceled, are 7, 8, 10-13, 20, 21, 23-25, 27 and 44. These claims had been cancelled in the amendment filed 13 July 2001, designated Amendment B. Claims 34, 35, 37, 39 and 53-59 stand allowed.

In view of the Decision by the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences in the parent application, 08/711,961, and the subsequent availability of that file (in the Image File Wrapper system online) to the Examiner, the following rejections for obviousness-type double patenting rejections are deemed to be merited.

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

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A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 45-52 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 9 and 10 of U.S. Patent No. 5,824,538, as follows: instant claims 45, 46, 48, 49, 51 over patented claim 9; and instant claims 47, 50 and 52 over patented claim 10. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because an obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but an examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). The MPEP states, at §804, that

[t]he specification can always be used as a dictionary to learn the meaning of a term in the patent claim. In re Boylan, 392 F.2d 1017, 157 USPQ 370 (CCPA 1968). Further, those portions of the specification which provide support for the patent claims may also be examined and considered when addressing the issue of whether a claim in the application defines an obvious variation of an invention claimed in the patent. In re Vogel, 422 F.2d 438, 441-42, 164 USPQ 619, 622 (CCPA 1970). The court in Vogel recognized "that it is most difficult, if not meaningless, to try to say what is or is not an obvious variation of a claim," but that one can judge whether or not the invention claimed in an application is an obvious variation of an embodiment disclosed in the patent which provides support for the patent claim. According to the court, one must first "determine how much of the patent disclosure pertains to the invention claimed in the patent" because only "[t]his portion of the specification supports the patent claims and may be considered." The court pointed out that "this use of the disclosure is not in contravention of the cases forbidding its use as prior art, nor is it applying the patent as a reference under 35 U.S.C. 103, since only the disclosure of the invention claimed in the patent may be examined."

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The instant claim in each instance is more narrowly drawn than the patented claim. However, the portion of US Patent 5,824,538 that supports each of claims 9 and 10 teaches each of the narrower limitations of the instant claims. Each of the instant claims is narrower than the respective patented claim in being limited to expressing a vaccine antigen. However, the expression of an antigen from a vector transfected into Shigella for expression in mammalian cells is part of the support for the broader claims of the patent. Thus, the patented method is defined in part by those portions of the patent specification that disclose a gene encoding an antigen protein on the expression plasmid.

Claims 45-52 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 56 and 57 of copending Application No. 08/711,961, as follows: instant claims 45-49 and 51 over copending claim 56; and instant claims 50 and 52 over copending claim 57. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because an obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but an examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). The MPEP states, at §804, that

[t]he specification can always be used as a dictionary to learn the meaning of a term in the patent claim. In re Boylan, 392 F.2d 1017, 157 USPQ 370 (CCPA 1968). Further, those portions of the specification which provide support for the patent claims may also be examined and considered when addressing the issue of whether a claim in the application defines an obvious variation of an invention claimed in the patent. In re Vogel, 422 F.2d 438, 441-42, 164 USPQ 619, 622 (CCPA 1970). The court in Vogel recognized "that it is most difficult, if not meaningless, to try to say what is or is not an obvious variation of a claim," but that one can judge whether or not the invention claimed in an application is an

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obvious variation of an embodiment disclosed in the patent which provides support for the patent claim. According to the court, one must first "determine how much of the patent disclosure pertains to the invention claimed in the patent" because only "[t]his portion of the specification supports the patent claims and may be considered." The court pointed out that "this use of the disclosure is not in contravention of the cases forbidding its use as prior art, nor is it applying the patent as a reference under 35 U.S.C. 103, since only the disclosure of the invention claimed in the patent may be examined."

The instant claim in each instance is more narrowly drawn than the copending claim. However, the portion of copending Application No. 08/711,961 that supports each of claims 56 and 57 teaches each of the narrower limitations of the instant claims. Each of the instant claims is narrower than the respective copending claim in being limited to expressing a vaccine antigen. However, the expression of an antigen from a vector transfected into Shigella for expression in mammalian cells is part of the support for the broader claims of the copending application. Thus, the patented method is defined in part by those portions of the copending specification that disclose a gene encoding an antigen protein on the expression plasmid.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented. Furthermore, at this time, it is noted that, while a notice of abandonment has been mailed in 08/711,961, the Applicants have filed a petition to withdraw the notice of abandonment. In the event that the copending case is revived, the instant rejection will be applicable.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Examiner with respect to the examination on the merits should be directed to James Ketter whose telephone number is (571) 272-0770. The Examiner normally can be reached on M-F (9:00-6:30), with alternate Fridays off.

If attempts to reach the Examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner's supervisor, Remy Yucel, can be reached at (571) 272-0781.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to (571) 272-0547.


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Jsk  
July 7, 2004



JAMES KETTER  
PRIMARY EXAMINER